

CALLS CHAMBERLAIN A LIAR.

JOHN DILLON SUSPENDED FOR IT BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Campbell-Bannerman Led a Liberal Attack on Government's South African Policy and Chamberlain Said Dillon Was a Good Judge of Traitors.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, March 20.—There was a heated discussion in the House of Commons this afternoon on the third reading of the Consolidation bill, which provides a sum of money in hand for current Government expenditures.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said that the occasion furnished an opportunity for making information regarding the state of things in South Africa. Any one who ventured to impugn the policy of the Government did so at the risk not only of personal attack but of personal insult. Any one who protested against the methods pursued was laid open to the taunt of being a pro-Boer. [Government cheers.]

Sir Henry said that statements such as were made by the leader of the House, that a demand for an inquiry into the Government's conduct in South Africa was equivalent to a reinforcement of 5,000 men to the Boers, were malignant slanders made for party purposes.

The opposition were not to be daunted by such ignominious tactics or prevented from saying what they thought. The honor and interests of the country were just as dear to them as to the most passionate and most unscrupulous defender of the policy of the Government. That government which had gone from blunder to blunder both in its conduct of matters political and its estimate of things military.

That they should try by unworthy measures to secure immunity from criticism was remarkable evidence of incapacity. The Liberal leader then delivered a most severe criticism of the whole South African policy of the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain replied for the Government. He described Sir Henry's speech as a vitriolic attack on the Ministry. Not the least offensive of its utterances was that stating that when he (Campbell-Bannerman) made an inquiry he was met with what he called malignant slanders. But he (Chamberlain) accused the leader of the opposition of losing no opportunity of stirring up his countrymen. [Liberal shouts of "Oh! Oh!" and Government cheers.]

The scene on the floor of the House showed furious feeling between the two sides and threatened to end in violent disturbance. The Speaker, Mr. Gully, attempted to improve matters by interposing a ruling that the expression "malignant slander" was unparliamentary.

Both Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman thereupon withdrew the expression in regard to each other amid cheers.

Mr. Chamberlain went on to refer to Boers fighting on the British side.

When Mr. Chamberlain had used these words Mr. John Dillon called out loudly, "They are traitors!"

To this Mr. Chamberlain immediately retorted, "The honorable gentleman is a good judge of traitors."

Mr. Dillon arose amid a terrific uproar from all the benches and remained on his feet, white with passion, until silence was restored. Then he asked the Speaker's ruling on Mr. Chamberlain's words. The Speaker said: "The honorable member [Mr. Dillon] spoke of traitors in referring to the British flag as traitors. I deprecated that interruption and I deprecated the retort of the honorable member."

Mr. Dillon then said very deliberately: "Then I desire to say that the right honorable gentleman [Mr. Chamberlain] is a damned liar!"

Mr. Dillon showed no outward signs of excitement nor did he look like retracting his words during the dead silence that ensued. He held his position until the Speaker said sternly: "I call upon you to withdraw your words."

Mr. Dillon said he declined to do so.

The Speaker then adopted the procedure used against members who defy his authority and said: "I name you, Mr. John Dillon, to the House."

Mr. Balfour, as leader of the House, moved Mr. Dillon's suspension, and the motion was carried by 245 votes against 45.

Mr. Dillon left his place below the gangway on the opposition side and walked out of the House, amid loud Nationalist cheers. His Irish colleagues stood on their feet and shouted encouragement to him until he was outside the chamber.

Mr. Balfour declared a number of things which he said the people wanted to know, including why the Government had been entering countries before they were conquered; banishing the Boer leaders before they were caught; and why, two years and a half after the commencement of the war, and half a year after the House had been officially told the war was over, the Government was still unable to make either war or peace.

The South African discussion lasted until nearly midnight. A choleric spirit was abroad and there was a succession of angry exchanges. Mr. David Lloyd-George, speaking of the British reverses, was stopped short by Sir Charles Cuyler with a taunt that the reverses pleased the pro-Boers. Mr. Lloyd-George hotly retorted the statement, which he declared was incorrect. A general outbreak followed.

Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, in defending the Government, remarked that there were no more reverses to gloss over, to which Mr. Lloyd-George, who is a Welshman, retorted: "That is untrue." Mr. Lansdowne continued in the same strain, but the sitting ended without further breach of the convention.

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CUBAN CHARITIES MEETING.

First Conference Held in Havana—Miss Roosevelt Present.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
HAVANA, March 20.—The first Cuban National Conference on Charities opened here to-day. The conference is based on those of the United States, with the idea of educating public opinion in the best methods of charity. The conference is managed by an Executive Committee of Cubans and is the outcome of the work done by the Department of Charities, under Major Jean and American philanthropists.

Over 1,000 persons, representative of all classes of Cubans, were present. Gen. Wood opened the conference. Mrs. Wood and Miss Roosevelt were present. Vice-President Suarez read a paper reviewing the charitable work done since the American intervention.

John Glenn, President of the National Conference held in United States in 1901, spoke on public and private charities and the importance of private effort. He touched upon the attitude of the Cubans in putting into practice certain methods of charity tending to keep people out of the poorhouses by private assistance, and the importance of this, if rightly directed.

Edward T. Devine, secretary of the Society of Organized Charities of New York, spoke of needy families in their homes. He advocated the preservation of the home where it was possible.

The position were not to be daunted by such ignominious tactics or prevented from saying what they thought. The honor and interests of the country were just as dear to them as to the most passionate and most unscrupulous defender of the policy of the Government.

That they should try by unworthy measures to secure immunity from criticism was remarkable evidence of incapacity. The Liberal leader then delivered a most severe criticism of the whole South African policy of the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain replied for the Government. He described Sir Henry's speech as a vitriolic attack on the Ministry. Not the least offensive of its utterances was that stating that when he (Campbell-Bannerman) made an inquiry he was met with what he called malignant slanders. But he (Chamberlain) accused the leader of the opposition of losing no opportunity of stirring up his countrymen. [Liberal shouts of "Oh! Oh!" and Government cheers.]

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When Mr. Chamberlain had used these words Mr. John Dillon called out loudly, "They are traitors!"

To this Mr. Chamberlain immediately retorted, "The honorable gentleman is a good judge of traitors."

Mr. Dillon arose amid a terrific uproar from all the benches and remained on his feet, white with passion, until silence was restored. Then he asked the Speaker's ruling on Mr. Chamberlain's words. The Speaker said: "The honorable member [Mr. Dillon] spoke of traitors in referring to the British flag as traitors. I deprecated that interruption and I deprecated the retort of the honorable member."

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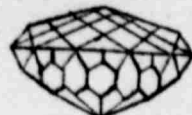
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It is the only innovation made in diamond cutting for over 25 years and it is conceded by experts and connoisseurs to be the most beautiful form in which diamonds have ever appeared. It is no bizarre novelty or accidental fad, but the result of years of experiment and study. This new form gives the stone its maximum of brilliancy, enhances the apparent size and makes the gem scintillate in every part and from every viewpoint. An exhibition of diamonds in the "Twentieth Century Cutting" is now ready.

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ALL FOR THE OPEN DOOR.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN COMMENT ON LATEST NOTE.

Russia Will Help Maintain the Integrity of China—The Expression "Allied Governments" Used in This Note for the First Time in International Politics.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ST. PETERSBURG, March 20.—The official press, in publishing the Franco-Russian note on China and Korea, makes the official statement that Russia received with the most perfect calm the announcement of the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

The intention of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is to assist in the maintenance of the independence and integrity of China and Korea. Russia, it is declared, by the construction of the Siberian Railway with a branch through Manchuria to a port always free of ice, shows that she is in favor of the extension of these regions to the commerce and industry of the whole world.

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